

THE CHINA MAIL.

as is most likely—the present occupants of these posts will be elsewhere than in Canton; and as the transaction receives no sanction from Peking, the lender will have some difficulty in obtaining repayment of his money. Loyalty to a Government whose official resort to such expedients is naturally not of the most spontaneous kind; and the result is that, as several of the wealthy citizens thus appealed to have been seized and imprisoned, others have suddenly left the fair shores of the mainland and have come down to Hongkong to be out of harm's way. This is one phase of the screwing process.

Another phase is of even more direct importance to this Colony and to the Hongkong Government. Some of the respectable and loyal residents of this Island are included in the list of eligible money-lenders. The request to them is, we believe, couched in more guarded language than that addressed to those whose lot is cast in purely Chinese jurisdiction; but there is every reason to believe that the scope of the negotiations does not vary to any appreciable extent, and that a refusal to comply may lead to unpleasant consequences, unless the authorities here take more timely action than they have been doing of late. It would be a very favourable opportunity now to start a system of registration for these Chinese or Anglo-Chinese, who desire finally and entirely to depend upon British protection. The sole objection which we can see lies in the apparent reluctance of Great Britain and her officials to take trouble about those who depend upon them for protection. This reason is admittedly explainable upon Imperial grounds; but there are circumstances, we think, when the local Executive may move even against the tendency shown by the Home authorities. The necessity which exists here for strengthening by every possible means the confidence of the native trader and merchant in complete British protection, need not be enlarged upon. We therefore call upon the local Government to open its eyes to the unpleasant fact that certain leading residents here have been singled out as fit subjects for "squeezing" by the Canton authorities. There is no need for beating round the bush in describing the process by a less offensive name, because the *modus operandi* is but too well known. The expression upon a native's face when he receives an official announcement that a mandarin wishes to borrow money of him, is sufficient to class this grievance under its proper head. It is not, however, usual for the Cantonese officials to include this Colony so calmly within their jurisdiction; and this can only be explained by the feeble and irresolute policy adopted of late years by the Hongkong Government towards the authorities at Canton. Now that native official influence has been demonstrated in yet another form, we shall look for further developments in this direction. Where will it end?

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE GUN ARMAMENT.

We have received the following letter, for publication, from the acting Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. It deals with the much-discussed subject of the class of armament to be supplied by the War Office for the Defences of Hongkong, and it contains statements concerning the information previously at the disposal of members of the Council on this matter which will doubtless come to many residents by way of a surprise. Doubtless we shall hear more of this later on; and in the meantime we merely give publicity to the somewhat uncharted communication:—

(Copy—No. 1145.)
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1886.

Sir—I am directed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to state, with reference to your letter of 9th June last, that, as there appears to be a belief current amongst the community, notwithstanding the reply which was sent to that letter on the 15th ultimo, that the muzzle-loading guns which have lately been received are substituted for the breech-loading guns bargained for by the Council, it may remove further misapprehension on this point, if I inform you that a list of all the guns to be supplied by the War Office, including both muzzle-loaders and breech-loaders, and giving detail their number, nature, weight of gun, of projectile, and of charge, power in foot-pounds, at 2,000 yards, and cost, had been before all the members of the Legislative Council when the additional vote for £60,375 was taken, and that the only deviations from that list which are probable are in the nature of an augmentation in the number of the guns and an increase in their power. I enclose, for the information of the Chamber, copies of the several reports of the Finance Committee.

I am to add that an invoice has now been received of seven 6-inch breech-loading guns and their mountings, for which freight has been taken up.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) F. STEWART,
acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN GAGE STREET.
In the early hours of Sunday morning a man named Carl Stromblad, a native of Sweden, committed suicide in No. 2 Gage Street. The motive of the dead was jealousy of a woman named Josie Brantly, with whom he had become acquainted in America some three years ago, and with whom he came to Hongkong about two months ago, after residing for some days in Yokohama. Stromblad, on arriving here, stopped for a day or two at the Hongkong Hotel, and afterwards went to reside at Beaconsfield Arcade, while his companion took up her residence at No. 2 Gage Street, where Stromblad frequently visited her. They had not been long in the Colony, however, ere disputes arose, and

Stromblad became so hotly jealous of Brantly that he threatened on more than one occasion to kill her and then commit suicide. On Sunday morning about half past one o'clock he left, apparently quite sober, a party of friends with whom he had been playing cards, and repaired to the house No. 2 Gage street. There he asked for Brantly, and being told that she was out, remained till three o'clock when the woman returned in company with a man. Stromblad said he wished to have an interview with her, but Brantly refused, and a disturbance occurred. A Sikh constable, said to be a constable, and his partner, made the effect of Stromblad stand for a time. Shortly after the constable left, however, he went upstairs in pursuit of Brantly, who had concealed herself in a room in the upper part of the house. Not being able to get at her he stopped on the passage of the floor, took from his pocket a letter, threw it on the floor, and drawing a revolver shot himself through the heart. The act was seen by Miss Wilbur, an inmate of the house, whose evidence is given below. Medical assistance was at once sent for, but all aid was useless as death must have been instantaneous. The body was afterwards removed to the Mortuary, where an inquest was held on it this afternoon. In the possession of deceased was found a deposit receipt for \$692 on the Chartered Bank, several I. O. Us. of the value of about \$20 American bank-notes of the value of \$70, a gold watch and chain, a diamond stud, and other valuables. There can be little doubt that Stromblad's intention was first to kill Brantly and then to take his own life. This is made clear by what he says in the letter: "I love her and with me she shall go." The letter was addressed to Mr. Kuhmann, whom he requested to look after his body and see it respectfully buried and also to see Brantly put away properly.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was opened on the body of Stromblad at the Mortuary this afternoon. Mr. N. G. Mitchell Innes acted as Coroner and Messrs. J. Edgar, C. F. Ozorio and G. Vyanovich formed the Jury. The first witness called was Dr. Marquis.

Dr. Marques was the body that of a European about 40 years of age. He found a bullet wound on the left breast and on opening the body found a flattened bullet in the region below the heart and the thoracic cavity full of blood. Death he believed was caused by hemorrhage.

Miss Kitty Wilbur said—I know the deceased. His name was Carl Stromblad and he was about 36 years of age. For about a month he has been a frequent visitor at No. 2 Gage Street. The woman Josie Brantly came to the house on the 12th last month and it was since then that Stromblad began to come to this house.

She lived at No. 11 Gage street before she came to No. 2. I knew that he often carried her and had stayed with her for years. When he came to the house he always carried a revolver and was very excited.

They were always quarrelling over about the most trivial affairs; sometimes jealousy was the cause.

He came to the house about one-half past one o'clock on Sunday morning.

He was then rather excited.

I do not think he was quite sober, but it was difficult to say he was so excited. I had seen him about half past seven o'clock on the same night. On coming at one o'clock he asked me to send for Brantly, and after I had sent, twice she came home. He was then in a very excited state. They met on the stairs. I managed to get him away and got her into her room. I was afraid he would kill her. I wanted him to give up the revolver which he always carried with him. I think he was mad on the subject of shooting. He was superstitious about giving the revolver to any one. So I sent some one for a policeman. A Sikh Constable came. When people saw this a number came into the house. I do not know who were all there. The Sikh came and went out again. I wanted a European policeman. I remember telling Stromblad that I would give up the revolver I would send for a policeman. Stromblad was quiet after the Sikh came in and the latter left. After the Sikh went away Stromblad shot himself. I never thought he would do so. He died on the spot. I lost my hand for the moment and ran into the other room where the woman was hiding under the table I sent for Dr. Marquis and Dr. Jordan came. I also sent for the Police. I visited his place at Beaconsfield Arcade and was told by his boy that at seven o'clock on Saturday evening he had destroyed all papers. He threw a letter down just before he shot himself. I left it lying on the floor and the police took it away. I think as mentioned to the Marquis.

To the Court—I identify the man by his faces. I only saw them once.

Inspector Mathieson—I am an inspector of the Police Force. I have been fourteen years and seven months in the force. On the morning of the 8th Aug. I went to No. 10 Taiping Street, to conceal myself. I never thought he would do so. He died on the spot. I lost my hand for the moment and ran into the other room where the woman was hiding under the table I sent for Dr. Marquis and Dr. Jordan came. I also sent for the Police. I visited his place at Beaconsfield Arcade and was told by his boy that at seven o'clock on Saturday evening he had destroyed all papers. He threw a letter down just before he shot himself. I left it lying on the floor and the police took it away. I think as mentioned to the Marquis.

Mr. Kuhmann said it was not his intention to call Miss Brantly.

Miss Wilbur said she was very glad, for Miss Brantly was very excited.

P. C. George Gordon No. 63 said—About 8.15 a.m. on the 15th inst. I was called to the house No. 2 Gage Street. I found a dead man on the second floor dead. I found the letter about two paces from his feet also lying on the floor. I was told he threw it down before he shot himself. The revolver had five chambers all of which I found loaded with the exception of one, and that one had a cartridge case in it.

Mr. Kuhmann said—I travelled with documents from Yokohama, arriving here on 28th June last. Josie Brantly was on board then, but I did not know that deceased had any relations with her. The letter found in No. 2 Gage Street was addressed to me. I knew nothing more about deceased than was gathered from one or two visits to me. He seemed to me a quiet man.

The Coroner said it was not necessary to make the whole of the letter public. He would only read that part of it which might give evidence as to the state of deceased's mind. The jury acquiesced in the and Mr. Mitchell Innes read an extract from the letter written on Stromblad's feelings towards the woman. He said "I love her, and with me she shall go." Again he said that "without her he did not care to be one day older." He prayed for forgiveness and concluded by saying "Old chappie, I think I am crazy."

Mr. Mitchell-Innes, addressing the jury, said "there appeared to be an absolute certainty that the man did shoot himself, and therefore the only question for them to decide was whether the act was committed while the man was in an unsound state of mind. They had heard that when he was in the brothel he appeared to be in a very excitable state of mind and to have a curious superstition about his revolver which he always carried with him. Taking this in conjunction with what he said in his letter 'I love her, and with me she shall go' and 'Old chappie, I believe I am crazy' it was for them to say whether at the time of shooting him he was in the possession of all his senses or whether he was a man of weak mind, and his mental equilibrium had been disturbed by his passion for the woman. If the latter were to their opinion, their verdict would be suicide while of an unsound state of mind. If on the other hand they considered that he wilfully and maliciously carried out a project to kill himself then it would be a case of felo de se."

Mr. Webster examined the note book, and pointed out that there was no 10 against 304. The 10 was two lines below 324, and seemed to be opposite 289, and he said "He made 10 against 304, 9.30, special duty, 10." These figures represented the number of the litong, the time he called and the amount he demanded. Mr. Webster examined the note book, and pointed out that there was no 10 against 304. The 10 was two lines below 324, and seemed to be opposite 289, and he said "He made 10 against 304, 9.30, special duty, 10." These figures represented the number of the litong, the time he called and the amount he demanded. Mr. Webster examined the note book, and pointed out that there was no 10 against 304. The 10 was two lines below 324, and seemed to be opposite 289, and he said "He made 10 against 304, 9.30, special duty, 10." These figures represented the number of the litong, the time he called and the amount he demanded. 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THE CHINA MAIL

No. 7187.—AUGUST 16, 1886.

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

Yacht's Name. Flag & Rig. Destination.

None.

AMOY.

In port on August 10, 1886.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Albany British
Fidelio German
Thales British

MECHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Adolph German
Anglo-Indian British
Anna Dorothea British
Batavia British
Carrie Hecke American
Christian German
Else German
Envoy Siam
Guiding Star British
Hedwig British
Helena British
Jacobin German
Kristina Nilson British
Maroon British
Soochoo British

FOOHOW.

In port on August 7, 1886.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Glenlyon British
Jason British
Sith British
Whampoa British

MECHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Siam British
Sotidor British

SHANGHAI.

In port on August 7, 1886.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Chow-chow-foo British
Falkenburg German
Fu-wo British
Fuyew Chinese
Glenartney British
Glenfallack British
Gordon Castle British
Hangchow British
Ingeborg British
Kent British
Kostroma Russian
Kiang-foo Chinese
Kiang-kwan Chinese
Kiang-kuo Chinese
Kiang-pai Chinese
Kwang Lee Chinese
Meefoo Chinese
Melbourne British
Mirzapore British
Ningpo British
Patroclus British
Peshawar British
Storm Nordiske Danish
Telemacus British
W. C. de Vries British
Wai-lee Chinese
Yangtzeo British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Adam W. Spies American
Alhania British
Aims Norwegian
Chihaya Maru Japanese
Ching-tah Chinese
Colomb Chinese
Cuttie Sack British
Daniel I. Tonney American
Fochow Siam
Hilda British
Hopeful British
Jennie Parker British
Minnie Burrell British
Sarnath British
Sea Swallow British
Walter Siegfried British
Wilna American

NAGASAKI.

In port on July 31, 1886.

Koszai Maru Japanese Port Adelaid British Utrecht Dutch

YOKOHAMA.

In port on July 23, 1886.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Arahmede British
Catherine B'den Am. British
Guam British
Honouwar British
North American American
Zoroga British

HIOGO.

In port on July 23, 1886.

Carrile Dolep British Endora British Euphemia British Euk Lee Dutch N. Empire American Queen Emma British

MANILA.

In port on July 23, 1886.

Adelina German Buacaso Dutch Invincible American James L. Stone American Michele A. Italian Mintiolo British M. L. Cushing American Nagpore British Panay American Steinrora British Walls Castle British

BANGKOK.

In port on July 31, 1886.

Aurora British Advance Siam Billy Simpson British Burrancorful Siam Confucius Siam Diamond City Siam Esperance French Fortune Siam Goliath Siam Meridian Siam Queen of England Siam Innovoato Italian S. Hamed British Siamese Crown Siam Ta Hongkong Siam Tichou Siam Young Siam Siam

CEBU.

Andreas German
Isaac Reed American

ILIOILO.

Cheahire British
T. Tarabochia American

BANGKOK.

In port on July 31, 1886.

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Intimations.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly ATTACHED APPRENTICE AND LATE
ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)
A T THE REQUEST OF HIS European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-
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No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1886. 66

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon
their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of
the Company's FOREMEN should be at
the hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the
HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will
receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found
necessary, Communication with the Under-
signed is requested, when immediate steps
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-
satisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1886. 1458

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and
Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong, Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM- PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to grant INSURANCES as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Mr. Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding
£5000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at
per cent. not premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

Mails.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM- PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to grant INSURANCES as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Mr. Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding
£5000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at
per cent. not premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, (1) running at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Pudock's Wharf.
6. From Pudock's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
9. From East Point to Kellie's Island to North Point.
10. Kowloon Wharves.
11. Jardine's Wharf.

12. From North Point to Kowloon Wharves.

13. From Kowloon Wharves to the Naval Yard.

14. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

15. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

16. From East Point to Kellie's Island to North Point.

17. From Kellie's Island to North Point.

18. From North Point to Kowloon Wharves.

19. From Kowloon Wharves to the Naval Yard.

20. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

21. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

22. From East Point to Kellie's Island to North Point.

23. From Kellie's Island to North Point.

24. From North Point to Kowloon Wharves.

25. From Kowloon Wharves to the Naval Yard.

26. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

27. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

28. From East Point to Kellie's Island to North Point.